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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1942

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL ROAD,
NORTHAMPTON.

September, 1943.

To the Chairman and members of the Northamptonshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health for the year 1942.

To assess the health of a community we should prefer a system under which random samples of the population at each agegroup were examined for their degree of fitness—both mental and physical. At present, however, we can study the health of a group only by devoting attention to the negative side, that is to the incidence of disease and death. Increasing study will in future be paid to sickness or morbidity rates, but in the meantime the only reliable indices available are mortality rates.

In the third year of the war it is certainly gratifying to be able to report satisfactory vital statistics. To begin with the Birth Rate increased to 16.6 per 1,000 and to find a rate as high as this in the County we have to go as far back as 1925. With the raised Birth Rate special notice should be given to the low record of infant mortality, namely 34.46 per 1,000 live births. The lowest infant mortality rate hitherto recorded in the County was 40.4 per 1,000 in 1939. The Death Rate, 11.02 per 1,000 of the population, is also one of the lowest on record, and the maternal mortality rate of 1.66 per 1,000 live and still births is equally satisfactory and one of the lowest rates we have had.

The primary notifications of tuberculosis fell from 265 in 1941 to 221 and deaths from 130 to 120; these figures must be regarded as satisfactory and in point of fact the Tuberculosis Mortality Rate of 0.49 per 1,000, is equal to the lowest on record. At the end of the year the County Council was notified by the Ministry of Health that it had been decided to allocate to Northamptonshire a miniature mass radiography unit.

The year was a healthy one as regards infectious disease. Deaths from cerebro-spinal fever numbered eight, the same as the previous year. Although 489 cases of scarlet fever were notified, there was only one death. Whooping cough accounted only for 3 deaths, and no death was due to measles: notifications for these diseases were 389 and 306 respectively, which represent substantial reductions from 1941. Diphtheria notifications declined from 180 in 1940 and 123 in 1941, to 45, of which 5 proved fatal. In 1942, 3,867 children under 5 and 2,809 over 5 received protective treatment. At the end of 1942 we estimated there had been immunised 46 per cent. of the "under fives" and 74 per cent. of children of school age.

While the figures as regards attendances at the Venereal Diseases Clinics show a decline, this is not to be taken as evidence of a reduction in incidence because since the introduction of the sulphonamides, more cases of gonorrhoea are being treated by general practitioners without reference to the clinics.

Scabies was a troublesome nuisance. Following the introduction of the Scabies Order, 1941, a system of informal reporting to the District Medical Officers of Health was inaugurated in October. Altogether 171 cases were brought to the notice of the Health Department, and 25 were admitted to the Public Assistance Institutions for treatment under approved arrangements by which the cost of treatment of County children is recovered from the District Councils. In rural areas scabies presents a difficult problem: cases are few and far between so that the expense of setting up a cleansing station is possibly not justified. In practice the Health Visitors have looked after a large number of the cases.

A feature of the year's work was the increased demand for maternity accommodation. The number of cases admitted under the Department's arrangements was 546 compared with 221 in 1939, 259 in 1940 and 408 in 1941. Of the cases admitted in 1942, 247 were received in the emergency maternity homes, St. John's, Weston Favell, East Haddon Hall and Bragborough Hall. The Health Committee invited the Public Assistance Committee to re-open the 20 bed unit used in 1940 for evacuee expectant mothers from London, but unfortunately, a staff of midwives could not be recruited. An increase in the available beds for maternity cases is undoubtedly one of the main post war problems which the Health Committee will require to consider.

To summarise, the health of the community in the County as judged by vital statistics is satisfactory, in fact all the rates are surprisingly good, particularly the infant mortality rate. The probable factors responsible for this gratifying state of affairs are (a) the prosperous economic condition of the people, (b) the mildness of the winter, (c) the absence of serious epidemics, and (d) the measures taken by the Ministry of Food for ensuring that, in spite of restrictions, mothers and children obtain priorities of milk and vitamin preparations. It is, however, only right to claim that the activities carried out by the Health Department, especially in regard to measures for the care of the mother and the child, have played some part in the attainment of these results.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES MILLIKEN SMITH,
County Medical Officer of Health.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. Thomas Mossey, Chief Clerk to the Department, retired on 22nd December, having held the post since 7th February, 1898. Mr. Mossey was the first Chief Clerk and had therefore been associated with four County Medical Officers of Health, and had at all times been a bulwark in the Department. He had by his high standard of personal integrity and geniality, been a faithful and loyal friend to the medical, nursing and clerical staff. The members of the staff honoured his retirement by entertaining him and his family to a luncheon, and in appreciation of his services, Professor James M. Mackintosh, of Glasgow University, former County Medical Officer of Health, presented him with a gift on behalf of former and present members of the Health Department, and other sections of the County Authority.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

1(a). GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Area of the Administrative County	*578,947 acres
Population (Census 1921)	211,509
(Census 1931)	217,133
(Estimated resident population, middle of 1942)	243,800
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)	50,538
(Census 1931)	57,047
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	52,286
(Census 1931)	58,964
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1942)	£1,238,645
Actual product of a penny rate 1941-1942 (whole area)	£4,921

* Subsequent to the extension of the boundaries of the County Borough of Northampton, on April 1st, 1932.

1(b). VITAL STATISTICS.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Live births (Legitimate)	3,842	1,994	1,848	16.66
" " (Illegitimate)	220	124	96	
				Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Still-births	130	71	59	31.01
				DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Deaths	2,687	1,386	1,301	11.02†
				Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Deaths from puerperal causes :—			Deaths.	
Puerperal and post abortion sepsis			4	.95
Other Puerperal causes			3	.71
Total			7	1.66
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births				34.46
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....				32.53
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				68.18

Deaths from	(a) Cancer (all ages)	414
	(b) Measles (all ages)	—
	(c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
	(d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4

The birth rate of 16.6 is higher by 3.1 per 1,000 of the population than the rate for the year 1941, and is also higher by .8 than the rate for England and Wales (15.8).

The death rate (11.02) is lower by .82 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the previous year, and is also lower by .58 than the rate for England and Wales.

The birth rate exceeded the death rate by 5.64 per 1,000 of the population.

The seven chief causes of death accounted for 70.7 per cent. of the total deaths, and are led by heart disease (28.7), cancer (15.4), intracranial vascular lesions (11.3), pneumonia (4.2), nephritis (3.9), bronchitis (3.8), and tuberculosis of respiratory system (3.4).

The number of deaths associated with childbirth amounted to seven, the same number as in the previous year.

The Maternal Mortality Rates per 1,000 live and still births during the last five years have been as follows :

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Administrative County	2.41	1.13	3.02	1.79	1.66
<i>(Number of Deaths)</i>	(8)	(4)	(11)	(7)	(7)
England and Wales	2.97	2.82	2.16	2.23	2.01

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (34) is very gratifying, and 15 below that for England and Wales. The illegitimate infant mortality rate is 17 higher than the rate for the year 1941. The infant mortality rates per 1,000 births during the last ten years have been as follows :

Infant Mortality Rate:	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Administrative County	42.0	57.2	50.6	47.9	43.8	41.1	40.4	48.3	48.1	34.5
England and Wales	64	59	57	59	58	53	50	55	59	49

† *Nett Death rate.*

It is not possible to give the nett death rate for the year 1942. The Registrar-General, in his Memorandum with regard to statistics for the year 1942, states : " The variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths have together, combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local death rates by the use of Areal Comparability Factors and the preparation and issue of such factors are being suspended under present conditions."

2. AREA AND POPULATION.

There has been no change in the area of the Administrative County.

In his memorandum with regard to statistics, the Registrar General states that "populations . . . are given for calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of notifiable diseases amongst civilians. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth rate can only be based on the civilian population of 1942 as used for death rates."

On this basis the civilian population of 1942 for the Administrative County is estimated by the Registrar General to be 243,800.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The following is a summary of the work done in the County Laboratory during 1942.

No. of milk samples examined (Methylene Blue Test)	5,418
No. of milk samples examined (Plate Count)	16
No. of milk samples examined (Phosphatase Test)	159
Total number of samples examined	5,593

The totals for years 1933-41 were 459, 760, 1,491, 1,533, 2,429, 3,100, 4,074, 5,694 and 5,802 respectively.

MILK

The 5,593 samples of milk may be classified as follows :

Designated milk	4,003
Non-designated milk	1,347
School milk—raw	68
pasteurised	11
Pastcurised milk	164
	<u>5,593</u>

The following table shows the results of samples (except school milk samples) examined by the Methylenc Blue Reductase Test :—(Note : Satisfactory—Passed the Methylene Blue Test. Not Satisfactory—Failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.)

SAMPLES OF DESIGNATED MILK—			SAMPLES OF NON-DESIGNATED MILK		
Month	Number examined	Percentage Satisfactory	Number examined	Percentage Satisfactory	Total Samples
January	330	91	63	92	393
February	269	89	111	85	380
March	359	85	151	75	510
April	304	81	126	62	430
May	302	77	72	74	374
June	325	60	157	46	482
July	334	46	147	42	481
August	256	38	109	30	365
September	399	47	135	40	534
October	400	71	86	71	486
November	353	87	68	69	421
December	372	84	122	57	494
TOTAL	4003	71	1347	62	5350

It will be noted from the above table that, of the 4,003 samples of Designated milk, 71% complied with the requirements of the Orders. In the case of non-designated samples examined 62% were satisfactory. There is no statutory test for cleanliness of non-designated milk and in its absence the standards described in my 1938 report are still in force in this County. The 1,347 samples submitted by District Councils are classified below and compared with the two previous years :

NON-DESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES.

	1940		1941		1942	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Good keeping quality	888	61.9	906	65.4	797	59.1
Moderate keeping quality	282	19.6	270	19.5	257	19.1
Bad keeping quality	264	18.4	210	15.1	293	21.8
TOTALS	1434	—	1386	—	1347	—

School Milks.

There were 79 samples of milk collected from schools of which 11 were pasteurised. Of the 68 raw milk samples, 42 passed the Methylene Blue Test : of the pasteurised milk samples, all were submitted to the Phosphatase Test, of which 9 were satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk.

The Phosphatase test and plate count are still being carried out for the examination of pasteurised milk, as the plate count is the statutory test under the orders for pasteurised milk. 164 samples were submitted by District Councils, 16 being examined by the plate count method, of which 4 were unsatisfactory, and 148 were examined by the phosphatase test, of which 22 failed to pass this test.

Water.

The bacteriological examination of all water samples has been carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These were described in the 1938 report.

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the report, in so far as it deals with Midwives and Maternity and Nursing Homes, refers to the whole Administrative County. In respect of other Maternity and Child Welfare services since the Borough of Kettering is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, details of its Welfare work will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of the Borough.

(i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Midwifery Services.

The number of cases attended by midwives employed by District Nursing Associations in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, was as follows :

	1941	1942
Cases attended as midwives	1220	1260
Cases attended as maternity nurses	998	1209
TOTAL	2218	2469

The number of midwives in independent practice at the end of the year was 18.

45 nurses were employed by the County Nursing Association for emergency duty and to relieve temporarily during holidays, sickness, etc.

(ii) NURSING IN THE HOME.

Under an agreement between the County Council and the County Nursing Association for the provision of special nurses in certain cases of infectious disease, 10 cases of puerperal pyrexia, 5 of whooping cough, 2 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 22 of measles, and 50 cases of infantile diarrhoea were nursed in the home. Nursing care was also given in a number of other cases not strictly provided for in the agreement, including 72 cases of pneumonia and 158 of influenza. These figures do not include evacuees.

(iii) MIDWIVES.

The Supervisor of Midwives (who is also County Superintendent and Secretary of the Northamptonshire Nursing Association) and her staff, made 296 routine visits and 170 special investigations.

The number of midwives practising in the area at any time during the year was 184 ; on December 31st, 120 remained in practice. Of the latter, 3 were employed at the County Maternity Home, Kettering, 74 by the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, 7 at Kettering and District General Hospital, 1 at Brackley Cottage Hospital, 17 in emergency maternity homes, 3 in private nursing homes and 15 in private practice.

Medical Aid to Midwives. During the financial year, the midwives notified that they had called in medical aid in 569 cases and 348 claims for payment of fees were dealt with from medical practitioners whose assistance had been sought, as against 654 notifications and 333 claims in the previous year ; the above figures include evacuees.

(iv) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The number of homes on the register during the year was 4, and 17 visits of inspection were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The registered homes in the County at the time of reporting, were (unless otherwise stated) :

1. " Woodfield Nursing Home," 36, Wellingborough Road, Finedon.
2. " Burnside Nursing Home," Brackley.
3. " Newlyn Nursing Home," 90, Rockingham Road, Kettering (Maternity only).

(v) MATERNAL MORTALITY (excluding Kettering Borough).

The Registrar-General reported 5 maternal deaths, of which 3 were from sepsis.

The death rate per thousand live and still births was 1.41. The rate for England and Wales was 2.01 per thousand live and still births.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 26 notifications were received (excluding Kettering Borough), 5 of the notified cases were treated in hospital ; there were no deaths among the notified cases.

(vi) OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Nine cases were notified (excluding Kettering Borough) all of which recovered without impairment of vision, 1 case was treated in hospital. All cases were visited by the Assistant Medical Officers.

(vii) MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The cases admitted under the arrangements of the Public Health Committee were :—

County Maternity Home, Kettering	115
Kettering and District General Hospital	16
The Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton General Hospital	167
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby	1
Emergency Maternity Homes.....	247

The total number of cases admitted to hospital under the County arrangements was 546, compared with 408 in 1941 and 259 in 1940.

(viii) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

At the end of the year there were 12 ante-natal clinics ; 4 additional ante-natal clinics were provided for evacuee mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinics were held weekly at Northampton, Wellingborough, Rushden, Corby and East Haddon, fortnightly at Thrapston, Daventry and Kettering, and monthly at Byfield, Middleton Cheney, Welford, Towcester and Oundle. A new clinic was opened at Oundle. Clinics for evacuee mothers for St. John's Emergency Maternity Home continued to be held at Guildhall Road on Mondays and Thursdays, at Norton Hall for Bragborough Emergency Maternity Home on Tuesdays, and at Watford Court and East Haddon Manor for East Haddon Emergency Maternity Home on Mondays.

The following statistics relate to ante-natal clinics under the control of the County Council. (*Figures in respect of evacuee women are included.*)

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1941	1942
No. attending for first time	2,331	2,912
Total ante-natal attendances	7,985*	7,856
No. sent to hospital :		
For consultation	125	114
„ confinement (abnormality)	134	212
„ confinement (lack of accommodation)	740	1655†
„ ante-natal treatment	19	29
„ ante-natal treatment and confinement	81	141
„ ante-natal treatment and miscarriage	2	5
No. treated on district (confinement)	636	622
No. treated on district (miscarriage)	5	9
No. referred to own doctor	—	22

* This figure includes a number of women who made their first attendance in 1940

† This Return includes the number of evacuee maternity cases seen at Northampton ante-natal clinic and later admitted to St. John's Emergency Maternity Home : last year this Return was not available.

The total number of women, including evacuees, attending all ante-natal clinics was 3,163 or 75.3 per cent. of the total notified births.

CASES TERMINATED.

	1941	1942
Alive Full Time	2163	2404
Premature	64	51
Stillborn, Full Time	49	42
Premature	11	12
Abortion or miscarriage	5	14
Left district	140	132
Not pregnant	18	10
Not terminated	381	412
Twin birth	32	29
Triplets	—	2
Maternal death	2	1

Consultative Ante-Natal Clinics are held bi-weekly at Northampton General Hospital and weekly at Kettering and District General Hospital by Mr. R. Watson, the Council's Consultant Obstetrician.

Details of cases seen at these Clinics are as follows :—	Northampton General Hospital.	Kettering and District General Hospital
(a) No. of sessions	63	47
(b) No. of expectant mothers referred to Consultant Obstetrician by medical practitioners and examined by him in a consultative capacity at the Clinic	149 and 42 evacuees	74
(c) No. of patients recommended for admission on account of abnormalities and supervised at the Ante-Natal Clinic (exclusive of cases entered under (b))	109 and 2 evacuees	Information not available
(d) No. of cases recommended for admission on account of unsatisfactory home conditions and supervised at the Clinic...	46	Do.
(e) Total No. of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinic during the year	348	117
(f) Total attendances of all cases at the Clinic	1118 and 48 evacuees	117

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	AVERAGE NO. OF INFANTS ATTENDING PER SESSION.	AVERAGE NO. OF CONSULTATIONS PER DOCTOR'S ATTENDANCE	ATTENDANCES BY DOCTOR.	SESSIONS.
Brackley	35	21	10	11
Brixworth	33	19	11	11
Burton Latimer	33	21	11	21
Byfield	24	29	8	10
Cold Ashby	39	20	8	9
Corby	27	17	48	50
Cottingham	9	11	8	10
Daventry	23	16	18	23
Desborough	21	18	11	21
Duston	23	19	20	23
Earls Barton	17	17	11	21
Finedon	17	15	20	20
Hackleton	28	21	11	12
Higham Ferrers	46	32	11	21
Irchester	21	12	11	22
Irthlingborough	35	27	10	13
King's Cliffe (a)	9	8	6	6
Long Buckby	12	9	11	11
Moulton	42	14	8	11
Oundle (b)	24	14	1	1
Potterspury	29	25	11	11
Raunds	26	22	9	10
Rothwell	30	27	11	23
Rushden	89	38	43	45
Towcester	16	12	11	11
Wellingborough	44	30	43	46
Wilbarston.....	13	10	10	12
Wollaston	22	16	10	22
Woodford	19	18	11	12

(a) Opened 23rd July, 1942.

(b) Opened 10th December, 1942.

(ix) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The numbers of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were as follows :

Live births, 4133 ; Still births, 70 ; Total, 4,203.

Notified by midwives 3,904

Notified by doctors and parents 299

(the above figures include births of non-residents in maternity homes, etc.)

(x) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

At the end of the year there were 29 Infant Welfare Centres in the County. The Table on page 13 shows details of the activities carried out at each Infant Welfare Centre in the County.

1,271 children under one year attended Infant Welfare Centres for the first time, representing 36.8 per cent. of the total registered live births.

The total number of attendances at all Infant Welfare Centres by children under one year of age was 9,983, and by children between the ages of one and five years, 6,873, showing an increase of 1,090 attendances on the figures of the previous year.

(xi) HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 22 Health Visitors and one Superintendent. One additional Health Visitor was loaned from an evacuation area. The following is a short summary of the work of the Health Visitors (excluding school nursing) :—

HEALTH VISITORS' VISITS.

1. Ante-Natal	233
2. Infants	29,294
3. Children 1-5 years	31,888
4. Infant Deaths	36
5. Still births	7
6. Infant Life Protection	411
7. Boarded out (P.A.C.)	222
8. Tuberculosis cases	3,092
9. Mental Defectives	361
10. Special visits	568
11. Social Visits	366
	<hr/>
	66,478
	<hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors made 685 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres and gave 24 lectures to the mothers.

3,528 first visits were made by Health Visitors to children under one year of age, representing 85.4 per cent. of the total notified live births. (The first visits are shown as a percentage of total notified live births because it is more accurate than taking registered births, since Northamptonshire is a reception area).

(xii) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Health Visitors continued visitation under the provisions of Sections 206 and 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Periodical reports have been received upon cases under their supervision. At the end of 1942, 98 foster mothers and 127 children were on the register. During the year, 23 children were removed from the County, 12 were returned to the care of parents or relatives, 4 were legally adopted, 3 were transferred to the care of another foster mother in the County, and in 42 cases supervision was discontinued on the child reaching the age of nine years. 411 visits were paid by the Health Visitors. All reports are reviewed by the medical staff, and prompt measures are taken to investigate any case in which an adverse report is received.

(xiii) ORTHOPAEDICS.

The Clinics organised by the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital continued their valuable work during the year, and cases were referred from time to time by the Medical Officers attending the Infant Welfare Centres. 17 children under five years of age were admitted as County Council patients to Manfield Hospital. 136 children suffering from orthopaedic defects were referred to the clinics for treatment.

(xiv) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Health Visitors pay routine domiciliary visits to mental defectives who are living in good homes and whose conduct is satisfactory. Other defectives who require special supervision are visited by the Mental Welfare Officer.

(xv) UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

Twenty unmarried mothers were admitted to special homes in 1942.

(xvi) PREVENTION OF DEAFNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

Seven cases have been referred to hospitals for operation.

(xvii) DENTAL TREATMENT AND DEFECTIVE VISION.

314[‡] expectant and nursing mothers and 243 children under five years of age who required dental treatment, and 75 children under five who required examination for defective vision, were referred to the Staff of the School Medical Department. Assistance towards the cost of dentures was given to 74 mothers.

[‡] 106 of these did not attend for treatment.

(xviii) CONSULTANT OBSTETRIC FACILITIES.

The County Council has arrangements with Mr. R. Watson, F.R.C.S.(Ed.), F.R.C.O.G., (Consultant Obstetrician), and his services are available to medical practitioners in cases of abnormality of pregnancy and in puerperal cases. Four patients were seen at their homes at the request of private practitioners compared with 11 in 1941. No cases were officially treated under the arrangements for the Emergency Unit.

(xix) CONTRACEPTION CLINIC.

Thirty-one County cases were seen at the Northampton Women's Welfare Association Clinic.

(xx) HOME HELPS.

One case received assistance under this scheme.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

ANTE-NATAL HOSTELS.

East Haddon Manor was commissioned in the early part of the year as an Ante-Natal Hostel for evacuee maternity cases, prior to their admission to East Haddon Hall Emergency Maternity Home.

The number of beds and of patients admitted to the three Ante-Natal Hostels was as follows :

	<i>Norton Hall</i>	<i>Watford Court</i>	<i>East Haddon Manor</i>
No. of beds	28	20	22
No. of patients admitted.....	303	224	189

EMERGENCY MATERNITY HOMES.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the maternity homes up to the end of December, 1942 :

	<i>Bragborough Emergency Maternity Home</i>	<i>East Haddon Emergency Maternity Home</i>	<i>†Kettering Emergency Maternity Wards</i>	<i>St. John's Emergency Maternity Home</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of beds	26	30	20	62	138
No. of patients admitted.....	403	451	27	987	1868
Live babies born—					
Male	173	253	18	472	916
Female	172	194	7	505	878
Total live babies born	345	447	25	977	1794
Stillbirths	3	4	3	20	30
Miscarriages	—	—	—	1	1
Maternal deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Infant deaths	1	2	1	9	13

† The emergency accommodation at London Road Hospital, Kettering, was closed on 5th March, 1942.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERY PARTIES.

At the end of the year the following residential nursery parties for evacuee children under five years of age were supervised by medical members of the staff ; the accommodation for children at each nursery is shown in brackets—Fermyn Woods Hall (38), (W.V.S.) ; Eydon Hall (26), (Somerstown Nursery School—L.C.C.) ; Hill House, Wansford (22), (Waifs and Strays Society) ; Flore House (20), (Waifs and Strays Society) ; Duncote Hall (40), (London Council of Social Service) ; St. Paul's Nursery, Thornby Hall (29) ; Foxhills, West Haddon (30), (The Save the Children Fund) ; Eastfields Nursery, Rushden (35), (London County Council) ; Hothorpe Hall (35), (London County Council).

HOSTELS FOR DIFFICULT CHILDREN.

An additional hostel for the accommodation of 30 children was opened in June at Great Houghton Hall, thus bringing the number of hostels available for the treatment of difficult children to seven, and the total number of beds available to 140.

Whilst large scale evacuation has ceased, it appears likely that so long as evacuees remain in the County, there will be a need for hostel accommodation.

The number of children admitted to the hostels was 213, and the number discharged 185.

4. MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The number of ascertained cases on the Register at the end of the year was 691.

In Certified Institutions :	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stoke Park Colony	9	4	13
Royal Earlswood Institution	1	1	2
Bromham House Colony	32	40	72
St. Francis' School, Buntingford	2	—	2
Whittington Hall	—	3	3
Kettering London Road Hospital ...	6	7	13
Wellingborough Park Hospital	5	7	12
State Institutions	6	8	14
<hr/>			
On Licence from Institutions	6	6	12
<hr/>			
Cases under Guardianship	3	1	4
On Licence from Guardianship	—	1	1
<hr/>			
Totals ...	70	78	148
<hr/>			
No. of Cases under Statutory Supervision			122
No. of Cases under Voluntary Supervision			274
Cases otherwise " ascertained "			147
			—543
			<hr/>
			691
			<hr/>

Ascertainment.

Forty-six new cases were ascertained. Eleven cases were referred to the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective by the County Education Authority and thirty-five were ascertained through the Public Health and Public Assistance Services. The number of Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Acts was eight. One case was removed from a Certified Institution to Rampton State Institution, and one case was transferred from Rampton State Institution to Bromham House Colony. Two cases were transferred from Certified Institutions to County Mental Hospitals. Orders for detention relating to three defectives lapsed by " operation of law " during 1942. One defective in a certified institution died.

Guardianship.

Four defectives were in the care of guardians supervised by the Brighton Guardianship Society. From the monthly reports received from the Society it would appear that these patients were happy and well cared for. One defective was under Guardianship in the County and received regular visits from the Mental Welfare Officer and one of the Council's Assistant Medical Officers. One defective under Statutory Guardianship evacuated to this County from London, was also visited periodically by the Mental Welfare Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer.

Licence.

One female patient was on licence from Guardianship and supervised by the Brighton Guardianship Society. Six male patients were on licence in the County. (One working in a factory, one in a dairy, one as an under-gardener, one on a farm, one as a labourer and one was living at home). Five female defectives were in domestic service and one was licenced to Kettering Public Assistance Institution. All these patients were visited regularly by the Mental Welfare Officer.

Medical Examinations.

Twenty-six special medical examinations were carried out by Assistant Medical Officers.

Domiciliary Supervision.

Routine visits by the County Health Visitors were made to the defectives under Statutory and Voluntary supervision in their homes. 1,014 visits and interviews were paid by the Mental Welfare Officer to the homes of defectives under supervision, guardianship or on licence, or where close supervision was considered desirable and special advice or assistance needed. Of the supervision cases 21 were removed from the Register owing to removals from the County, admissions to homes or deaths. Seven of the Voluntary supervision cases were called up for service with the Forces.

Home Training.

Rug-making by defectives under supervision in their homes has, unfortunately, had to be suspended on reaching the end of the stock of wool and canvas.

General.

The Mental Welfare Officer acted as escort in the conveyance of five of the patients certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Information for Petitions and all other documents was collected and prepared by the Mental Welfare Officer who also acted as escort to patients going on licence from institutions and others returning to institutions from licence.

Sixty-eight Special Reports on home circumstances for the information of the Board of Control or Visitors to Institutions or other Authorities, were supplied by the Mental Welfare Officer.

The shortage of vacancies in Certified Institutions is still very acute.

SECTION C.**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.****1. WATER SUPPLY.**

The County Council agreed to grant assistance under Section 307 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, towards the cost of the following schemes :

	<i>Estimated cost of scheme</i>
Northampton Rural District.	
Harpole (revised cost, including extension)	£5,162
Wellingborough Rural District.	
Great Doddington (additional capital expenditure)	£319
Little Harrowden and Orlingbury (additional capital expenditure)	£400

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No applications for grants were received.

SECTION D.**Housing.**

There is nothing of an important nature to report under this Section.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

1. MILK SUPPLY.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 and 1938.

The County Council granted 5 Tuberculin Tested licences and 13 Accredited licences ; in the same period one Tuberculin Tested and 21 Accredited milk producers relinquished their licences or removed. At the end of the year there were 35 Tuberculin Tested and 322 Accredited licences in force in the County, a slight increase over the previous year in the case of Tuberculin Tested licences and a slight decrease as far as Accredited licences are concerned. Two licences to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk and two to bottle Accredited milk were cancelled so at the end of the year there were 12 producers licensed to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk and 12 producers licensed to bottle Accredited milk.

Of the 35 Tuberculin Tested herds in the County, 21 were, at the end of the year, entered in the Register of Attested Herds of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There were 4,003 samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk collected and examined during the year, a decrease of 5.5% over the previous year, of which 2,858 (or 71%) were satisfactory ; in calculating this percentage, all unsatisfactory samples are taken into account including repeat samples from farms at which the methods of production are not up to standard.

NON-DESIGNATED MILK SUPPLIES.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, 1,347 samples were taken by District Sanitary Inspectors for bacterial examination by the Methylene Blue Test at the County Laboratory ; these gave the following results :

Good keeping quality	797 (59%)
Moderate keeping quality	257 (19%)
Bad keeping quality	293 (22%)

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

The following table gives a list of inspections carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and shows the number of cows destroyed on account of tuberculous infection :

INSPECTION OF DAIRY COWS

(a) Clinical Inspection :

	<i>No. of Herd Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of cattle examined.</i>	<i>No. of cattle dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.</i>
“ Tuberculin Tested ” and “ Certified ” Herds	64	4534	—
Accredited or Standard Herds	1298	28469	26
Non-designated Herds	1555	20068	30

(b) Tuberculin Testing of “ Tuberculin Tested ” and “ Certified ” Herds :
(other than Attested Herds)

No. of cattle tested	3780
No. of Reactors found	13

(c) Tracing sources of tuberculous milk :

No. of cases outstanding from previous quarters	2
No. of fresh reports from Medical Officers of Health	2
No. of herds involved	2
No. of cases of tuberculosis of the udder found	2
No. of cases outstanding at end of quarters	2

TUBERCULOSIS (ATTESTED HERDS) SCHEMES.

No. of Attested Herds	20
No. of Supervised Herds	4

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927, the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925-1927 or the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

3. ADULTERATION, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The County Public Analyst (Dr. E. Voelcker) has reported as follows :

During the year ended December 31st, 1942, 577 samples have been submitted under the above Act, and of this number 42, or 7.3 per cent. were returned as being adulterated or not up to standard. The corresponding figures for 1941 were 565 with 81, or 14.3 per cent. as unsatisfactory.

The list of samples is as follows :

		Brought forward	553
Milk	450	Lemon cheese	1
Separated Milk	1	Dried egg	1
Butter	26	Egg substitute	1
Margarine	15	Malt vinegar	2
Lard	23	Coffee extract with Chicory	1
Jams and Jellies	6	Orange flavoured wine	1
Sausages and Sausage Meat	9	Extract of Apple	1
Browning for gravy	1	Grapefruit juice	1
Table Cream	2	Lemon juice	1
Cornflour	2	Orange juice	1
Custard powder	1	Lemon squash	2
Yorkshire pudding mixture	2	Orange squash	1
Sweetened table dainty	1	Cordials	5
Date cake mixture	1	Multi-fruit flavoured cocktail	1
Chocolate semolina pudding mixture	1	Concentrated fruit flavoured beverage	1
Milk pudding powder	1	Lemon flavoured beverage	1
Sweetened cake flour	1	Blackcurrant flavoured syrup	1
Pastries	9	Children's cherry cough pastilles	1
Chocolate pudding mixture	1		
	553		577

MILKS. 450 samples of milk have been submitted, of which 21 were "appeal to cow" samples. Of the 429 samples taken in ordinary course 36, or 8.4 per cent., were either adulterated or of poor quality. The figure for adulteration shows a general improvement on that for 1941 which was 55 or a percentage figure of 12.7.

Adulterated milks* or those below standard were as follows :

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Added Water</i>	<i>Deficiency in Fat</i>	<i>Deficiency in Fat or S.N.F. but not due to Added Water</i>	<i>Total number of Adulterated Milks</i>
March	6	—	5	11
June	—	5	1	6
September	2	4	7	13
December	1	1	4	6
<i>Total</i>	9	10	17	36

Taking the samples submitted throughout the year as a whole, these may be considered as being satisfactory, because out of a total number, excluding milks, of 126 only 6 were the cause of adverse comment.

One sample of Melon and Ginger jam was deficient in soluble solids ; one of Beef Sausages was deficient in meat and a sample of Gravy Browning was found under certain conditions to render a stew green instead of brown. This fact was found to be due to a breakdown of the dyes used in the browning when allowed to come in contact with starchy matter, such as potato, and although this was rather alarming to look at, it was in no way detrimental to the consumer. Under normal conditions caramel is used for colouring a gravy, but as this, like other sugar products is strictly rationed, makers of this class of article have to use edible food colours instead. This particular gravy browning contained about 10 per cent. of extract of meat and it was due to the breakdown of the protein of the meat together with the starchy matter that caused the brown dyestuff to split up into its component parts, and the yellow and blue formed the green colour about which complaint was made.

The one sample of Egg Substitute was nothing more than dyed wheat flour and bicarbonate of soda. Such a mixture cannot under any circumstances, be regarded as a substitute for egg, and further, the statement on the packet that "Every teaspoonful replaces one beaten egg" was false, and more than calculated, or likely, to mislead the purchaser. There was nothing of any virtue attached to such a mixture and, in my opinion, the article represents a wicked waste of good wheat flour.

During the past year there has appeared on the market a regular flood of drinks described as cordials and non-alcoholic wines. These concoctions have invariably been found to consist of from 97-99 per cent. of water, colouring matter, flavouring essence, citric acid and in some cases a mineral acid, namely phosphoric, and the whole sweetened with saccharin or dulcin. Sugar and fruit juice are absent and the price charged is about the same as for beverage containing both fruit juice and sugar ; in some cases the price charged has been even higher and the profit made in these drinks must be on a scale right out of proportion to their worth.

By the introduction of War-Time Standards for concentrated soft drinks by the Soft Drinks Industry (War-Time) Association, a body set up by the Minister of Food, the matter has been, or very soon will be, regularised as a certain percentage of sugar will have to be used in all concentrated drinks such as cordials and squashes. Standard labels issued by the Soft Drinks Industry have to be used and as no allocation of sugar and fruit juice is made to anyone who was

not manufacturing soft drinks prior to June, 1939, it is hoped that these sugarless, fruitless and, in my opinion, worthless drinks will disappear from the market for good.

(Signed) ERIC VOELCKER.

Public Analyst for Northamptonshire.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. A. E. Waller) :

Proceedings were instituted during the year with the following results :

MILK.	Fine			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20.7 per cent. added water	15	0	0	1	1	0
8.5 per cent. added water	10	0	0	1	11	6
(3rd offence)						
21.7 per cent. added water	10	0	0	6	8	6
18.4 per cent. added water	10	0	0			
16.0 per cent. added water	10	0	0			
<i>Original penalties in the above three cases, relating to the same vendor, were £20 in each case and were reduced to £10 on appeal to Quarter Sessions.</i>						
14.1 per cent. added water	3	8	6	1	11	6
25.1 per cent. added water	2	0	0	1	11	6
27.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed			1	15	6
False warranty	2	2	0			
FOOD SUBSTITUTES.						
Egg substitute	15	0	0	6	18	0
Total	£77	10	6	£20	17	6

The proceedings shewn above in respect of a false warranty on the sale of milk were unusual in that the milk was not below the legal minimum of either fat or solids-not-fat. Evidence shewed, however, that the fat content was much below that of the milk as produced by the cows and physical evidence of the abstraction of cream was provided by the finding of 1½ gallons of cream in the dairy.

Proceedings in respect of the sample of Beef Sausages which were deficient in meat content were taken by the Ministry of Food under the Order relating thereto and fines of £5 0 0 were imposed on both the seller and the manager concerned.

A comparative table is given shewing the number of samples taken, the number reported against and the results of prosecutions for the last four years.

Year.	Samples submitted for analysis.	Samples reported against		Amount of fines and costs in prosecutions.
		Number.	Percentage	
1939	573	62	10.8	£24 3 0
1940	561	65	11.6	£107 9 6
1941	565	81	14.3	£296 16 3
1942	577	42	7.3	£98 8 0

MILK IN SCHOOLS.

The results of the testing of 101 samples of milk supplied to schools within the County were again very satisfactory. A few samples were slightly low in fat and repeat samples were taken with better results. One sample which suggested added water was followed up by the taking of a formal sample which was reported by the Public Analyst as containing 2.4 per cent. of added water. As the quantity delivered was only 1 gallon in a can the proportion of added water amounted to less than a quarter of a pint. The explanation of the vendor as to swilling out the can was accepted and a warning was given.

TUBERCULOUS MILK—VETERINARY INVESTIGATION.

Two cases were reported by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Northampton. The first related to a sample of untreated milk taken in the Borough from a supply produced in the Northampton Rural District which, on examination, had been found to be tubercle-infected. A veterinary inspection was made on the 17th June and three group samples taken from 12 cows and individual samples from two cows ; microscopic examination of the two individual samples was negative. All five samples were submitted for biological examination, one cow excreting tubercle bacilli was slaughtered.

The second case relates to a sample of untreated milk taken in the Borough of Northampton from a supply produced in the Brixworth Rural District which had been found on examination to be tubercle-infected. The cow was slaughtered on the 29th August, advanced tuberculosis being found on examination. Biological examination of the herd revealed an additional cow to be affected with ' advanced ' tuberculosis and this was confirmed on slaughter.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

1. ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Under the Scheme for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation, the County is divided into three areas, *viz.*, Western, Kettering and Eastern, and hospitals are situated at Staverton, Kettering and Wellingborough respectively. The hospitals are in each instance, administered by Joint Hospital Boards.

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINATION.

Smallpox. No case was notified.

Vaccination. The statistics of vaccination for 1941 (the latest year available) show an increase in the number of successful vaccinations in the Administrative County, the percentage of successful vaccinations to registered births being 18.1 as compared with 12.9 for the year 1940. The highest percentages of vaccinations were in the Guardians Areas of Kettering (20.9) and Brixworth (20.1) and the lowest in the Guardians Area of Wellingborough (9.2).

Scarlet Fever. 489 cases were notified as against 425 in the year 1941. In the Urban Districts, Kettering (Borough), Corby, Wellingborough, Desborough and Rushden had the highest numbers, and in the Rural Districts the cases were fairly evenly distributed. There was one death.

Diphtheria. 45 cases were notified as against 123 in the year 1941. The highest numbers were in Kettering Borough, Wellingborough Urban and Brackley Rural Districts. 10 districts escaped visitation. There were 5 deaths as against 11 in 1941.

Enteric Fever. 9 cases of Paratyphoid B. were notified in seven districts. There were no deaths.

Erysipelas. 58 cases were notified as against 73 in the year 1941. 19 cases occurred in Wellingborough Urban District and 11 in Kettering Borough.

Chicken Pox. 25 cases were intimated to the department.

Measles. 306 cases were notified, against 4,276 in the year 1941. The Boroughs of Brackley and Daventry, and Desborough and Oundle Urban Districts were entirely free. There were no deaths against 7 in the year 1941.

Whooping Cough. 389 cases were notified against 1464 in 1941. Five districts escaped visitation, *viz.*, the Boroughs of Brackley and Daventry, Corby, Raunds and Rothwell Urban Districts. There were 3 deaths against 13 in the year 1941.

Diarrhoea (under two years of age). There were 4 deaths—the same number as in the year 1941.

Puerperal Pyrexia : Ophthalmia Neonatorum. These diseases are dealt with under "Maternity and Child Welfare" in Section B. of this report.

Influenza. 28 deaths occurred against 44 in the year 1941.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal). 185 cases were notified against 327 in the year 1941. The Boroughs of Brackley and Daventry, and Desborough and Oundle were the only districts without notifications. The deaths from *all forms* of Pneumonia amounted to 114 against 154 in the year 1941.

Acute Poliomyelitis : Polio-Encephalitis. 5 cases were notified against 4 in 1941. There was one death.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. 23 cases were notified against 28 in 1941. There were 8 deaths—the same as in 1941.

Encephalitis Lethargica. No case was notified as against 2 in 1941. One death occurred from acute infantile encephalitis.

Malaria. One case (non-civilian) was notified.

Dysentery. 47 cases were notified against 77 in 1941. 33 of the cases occurred in Northampton Rural District and 11 in Wellingborough Urban District.

School Closures. No schools were closed on account of infectious diseases during 1942.

Home Nursing of Infectious Cases. In addition to cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis and Government Evacuation Scheme cases, the following cases were nursed in their homes : Influenza 158, Pneumonia 72, Measles 22, Whooping Cough 5, Infantile Diarrhoea 50, Chicken Pox 11. Nursing care was also given to several other cases not provided for in the arrangements with the Northamptonshire Nursing Association.

3. CANCER.

The facilities for treatment in the County were fully described in the Annual Report for the year 1936.

The total deaths in the Administrative County from cancer amounted to 414 (192 males and 222 females) as compared with 454 in the year 1941. The Urban Districts had 215 deaths and the Rural Districts 199.

The death rate for the County during 1942 was 1.69 per 1,000 of the population as against 1.74 for the year 1941.

4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following statistics relate to all County Districts in the Administrative County including Kettering Borough.

RESULTS OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	<i>Non-immunised</i>			<i>Immunised</i>		
	—5	5—15	—15 yrs.	—5	5—15	—15 yrs.
Cases of diphtheria from Jan., 1941—Dec., 1942 ...	36	65	101	0	1	1
Estimated population	9,279	10,134	19,413	8,005	28,254	36,259
Incidence rate per 10,000 of the population	38.8	64.1	52.02	0.0	0.4	0.28
Deaths from diphtheria, Jan., 1941—Dec., 1942	11	4	15	0	0	0

Among 36,259 children immunised there has been one case of diphtheria and no deaths.
Among 19,413 children not immunised there were 101 cases of diphtheria and 15 deaths.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS OF IMMUNISATION, 1941—1942.

	Under Five Years	Five to Fifteen Years	Total under 15 Years.
Estimated population of County	17,284	38,388	55,672
Total No. Immunised	8,005	28,254	36,259
Percentage Immunised	46%	74%	65%

5. TUBERCULOSIS.

The following figures *compiled from the Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health* show the position of the County as regards existing cases of Tuberculosis at the end of the year 1942.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.
622	519	1,141	245	210	455	1,596

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area are shown below :

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—	—	—	2	6	—	—	3	3
5—	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	4
10—	—	2	6	7	—	—	—	—
15—	8	9	2	5	—	—	—	—
20—	17	20	2	3	35	26	6	7
25—	32	23	9	2	—	—	—	—
35—	29	7	1	3	—	—	—	—
45—	16	3	1	1	16	10	2	1
55—	14	4	3	—	3	1	1	—
65 and upwards	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	118	71	29	31	54	38	13	15

Twenty-one new cases were not notified in this Administrative County, and there were seven posthumous notifications ; the new cases were transfers from other areas.

The total primary notifications of Tuberculosis among civilians amounted to 221—135 in the Urban Districts and 86 in the Rural Districts. Of this number, 166 were suffering from respiratory forms of the disease and 55 from other forms of Tuberculosis. There were 44 fewer primary notifications during 1942 than for the year 1941. Table III in the Statistical Section shows the number of cases notified in each District.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the County. Persons engaged in the Boot and Shoe Industry, however, accounted for 17 per cent. of the notifications.

MORTALITY. Respiratory—92 deaths (54 males and 38 females) occurred, 61 of which were in the Urban Districts and 31 in the Rural Districts.

Other Forms—28 deaths occurred from other forms of the disease (13 males and 15 females) 18 in the Urban Districts and 10 in the Rural Districts.

There were thus 120 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis as compared with 130 deaths in 1941. The mortality rate was 0.49 per 1,000 of the population as against 0.50 in the previous year. The rate for the Combined Urban Districts was 0.62 and for the Combined Rural Districts, 0.35.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Return relating to the work of the Dispensaries during the year ending 31st December, 1942.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year	393	299	28	22	46	46	61	55	439	345	89	77	950
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year	11	8	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	8	1	5	25
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculous during the year ...													
(1) Class T.B. minus	29	28	—	2	—	—	—	—	104	67	6	10	187
(2) Class T.B. plus	63	26	—	1	—	—	—	—					
(3) Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	12	13	6	7					
C. Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year :													
(1) Recovered	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	151
(2) Dead (all causes)	52	30	—	2	2	3	—	1	54	33	—	3	
(3) Removed to other Areas	17	20	3	1	2	2	1	5	19	22	4	6	
(4) For other reasons	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
D. Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ...	423	307	24	22	54	54	67	60	477	361	91	82	1,011

Dispensary Work. The situation, days and hours of opening of the four County Tuberculosis Dispensaries are as stated in the report for 1941.

The number of attendances at Dispensaries was 4,515. This number includes 1,820 attendances made by patients who came for treatment by Ultra Violet Radiation. 1,233 new patients, exclusive of contacts, were examined in connection with the dispensaries for the first time in 1942. Of these, 181 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis before the end of the year; 2 were considered to be doubtfully tuberculous and remained under observation, and 1,050 were considered to be non-tuberculous. 207 contacts were examined in addition to the 1,233 new patients. Of these, 6 were regarded as suffering from tuberculosis and 201 were considered to be non-tuberculous.

The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Officer to patients in their own homes was 210. The total number of consultations, personal and otherwise, between Tuberculosis Officer and medical practitioners was 1,036. Of the 187 new patients (inclusive of the 6 contacts found to be tuberculous) who were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, 85 per cent. were notified after they had been examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, and only 15 per cent. previous to examination by the Tuberculosis Officer. All these patients, with the exception of the 6 who were examined as contacts, were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at the request of their own medical attendant.

The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of tuberculous patients was 3,092.

Of the 1,440 persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time in 1942, 149 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 38 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The former were placed in the following categories :

Sputum Negative for Tubercle Bacilli	59 or 39.60 per cent.
Sputum positive for Tubercle Bacilli, Group 1	4 or 2.68 per cent.
Sputum positive for Tubercle Bacilli, Group 2	50 or 33.56 per cent.
Sputum positive for Tubercle Bacilli, Group 3	36 or 24.16 per cent.

The 38 non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows :

Bones and Joints	17 or 44.74 per cent.
Abdominal	2 or 5.26 per cent.
Other Organs	8 or 21.05 per cent.
Peripheral Glands.....	11 or 28.95 per cent.

Six pulmonary and one non-pulmonary cases were transferred from the arrested to the cured class and written off the Register as "Recovered".

X-rays. X-ray work continued during the year at the Kettering, Wellingborough, Northampton and Rushden House Sanatorium Health Clinics.

2,495 examinations were made by X-ray screen and film, which was 174 more than the previous year. These facilities added greatly to the accuracy and speed of diagnosis.

Pathological Specimens. The following pathological specimens were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer :

Sputum : Negative	451
Positive	71
	<hr/>
	522
	<hr/>

Shelters. The number of open-air shelters occupied by tuberculous patients was 19.

Treatment. In addition to routine Sanatorium and Domiciliary treatment, Tuberculin, in the form of Koch's Tubercle Bacilli Emulsion, was supplied to three patients with renal tuberculosis. As regards special treatment, 577 pneumothorax refills were given at the Dispensaries, and the conditions treated by Ultra Violet Radiation (Alpine Sun Lamp and Kromayer Lamp) were as follows : Psoriasis, Impetigo, Eczema, Cervical Adenitis, Delicate children, Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis, Lupus, and Bones and Joints.

Patients had treatment by general Ultra Violet Radiation and some by local radiation in addition. Similar results to those noted in previous reports were achieved.

Examination of Recruits for Ministry of Labour. Of 118 recruits examined at the Dispensaries, three men were diagnosed as suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, and two of these were found to have tubercle bacilli in their sputum.

SANATORIUM REPORT.

The number of beds available for patients with pulmonary tuberculosis was 68—34 for males and 34 for females. Eight patients were admitted for clinical investigation and were all discharged as non-tuberculous.

There were 115 admissions of patients, 60 male and 55 female ; and 99 were discharged, 58 male and 41 female. Deaths in the Sanatorium numbered 22. The retention of advanced patients is consistent with the policy of isolation. This has been a useful method of preventive treatment. 8 patients suffering from pleurisy with effusion were treated during the year—all with satisfactory results. 73 sputum positive cases were under treatment, stage (1) 3, stage (2) 46, and stage (3) 24, and 25 P.T. negative cases during the year. One case of abdominal tuberculosis was also under treatment at the Sanatorium. Treatment was sufficient in 29 patients to bring the disease to quiescence. The average length of stay was 192.42 days.

Laboratory Work : 233 sputum tests were made, 127 positive and 106 negative. Of patients with positive sputum on admission, 16 were negative on discharge. The Blood Sedimentation Rate was assessed on admission of each patient, and at monthly intervals during treatment. This examination gives an immediate indication as to the patient's condition, and activity of disease. 763 such examinations were made.

X-ray Work. All patients are filmed on admission, and subsequently during treatment. 1,909 X-ray examinations were made, consisting of 1,675 screen examinations, and 234 films. All nursing and domestic staff are X-rayed on commencing duties, and at periods during their service according to their reaction to the Mantoux test.

Treatment. Consists of absolute rest for patients with the most active type of disease, substituted for those who have lost their toxaemia by hours up, and later by light graded work. Additional measures were used with some patients :

- (1) *Gold Treatment.* 12 patients were treated, and 99 injections given, the average total amount of gold salt being 1.05 gms.
- (2) *Cadmium.* 512 injections of Cadmium Sulphide in sterile olive oil were given to 50 patients.
- (3) *Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.* Treatment by artificial pneumothorax was continued. 24 inductions of artificial pneumothorax were made at the Sanatorium, and 2 were abandoned within one month. 643 refills were given. There were 26 pleural washouts, and 61 aspirations.
- (4) *Adhesion Section.* Five patients were transferred to Creaton Sanatorium for section of adhesions limiting artificial pneumothorax treatment.

The Treatment Block at the Sanatorium was again in use for examination of patients, artificial pneumothorax treatment, pleural wash-outs, sedimentation rates, dental work, and X-ray work, and also as an office.

Dental Department. The work provided by the Visiting Surgeon was as follows : No. of inspections 74, No. of extractions 83, No. of fillings 39, and No. of scalings 6.

AFTER-CARE.

Public Health Care Work. The sum of £1,200 was allotted for the purposes of relief and after-care of patients. The distribution of this amount rests with the Public Health Committee. Several families received substantial grants, and in this way were prevented from applying for Public Assistance. Extra nourishment of milk, butter and eggs was granted to 81 patients as against 80 in the previous year ; 15 patients received sums varying from 7/6 to 40/- weekly, in the form of foodstuffs. It was found that rationing curtailed the amount of foodstuffs which could be granted to one patient, but this difficulty was fairly well countered by supplying the rationed foods for the whole of the family, thus allowing the family to spend their funds on non-rationed goods.

Care Work by Public Assistance Committee. As in previous years, close contact has been maintained with the Public Assistance Department and, from time to time, increases in grants have been made because of the presence of tuberculosis.

Voluntary Care Committees. Since last year there has been one addition to the number of Care Committees in the County. The Health Committee were glad to note that Corby Urban District had formed a committee, and have started activities, and representatives of this committee have been in consultation with other Care Committees in the County. There has been much activity in voluntary care work in the County, and close co-operation between various committees. Correspondence has been held with the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis on the seal sales, on film shows, and on miniature radiography.

The method of raising funds for the committees with seals was widely used in the County, and a general advertising scheme was arranged. The results of the Seal Sales were satisfactory. Burton Latimer amount was £26 11s. 9d., Corby £106 16s. 8d., Desborough £68 14s. 6d., Higham Ferrers £37 6s. 0d., Irthlingborough £16 16s. 6d., Kettering £92 9s. 6d., Rothwell £42 11s. 8d., Rushden £234 8s. 11d., Wellingborough £154 11s. 11d. Thus the total seal sale amounted to £780 7s. 5d. Voluntary Care Committees generally appreciated the necessity for increased efforts in their campaign in war-time.

6. VENEREAL DISEASES.

TREATMENT. The arrangements made with the Northampton General Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases were continued during the year, the parties to the arrangements being as hitherto, *viz.*, the County Councils of Northampton and Buckingham and the Northampton County Borough Council.

The days and hours of openings of the Out-Patient Clinic at the Northampton General Hospital are :

MALES :	Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
	Fridays at 7 p.m.
FEMALES :	Mondays at 7 p.m.
	Fridays at 12 (noon).

282 new County patients attended the out-patient clinic for treatment as compared with 320 in 1941. The total attendances of all County patients amounted to 2,115 as against 3,162, and the number of patients discharged after completing treatment was 112 as against 140. The number who ceased to attend without completing treatment, or before the final test of cure was 25 as against 40.

The number of persons treated with salvarsan substitutes was 238 as against 293 in 1941.

The number of County in-patients treated at the Northampton General Hospital was 11 (males 3, females 8) as against 10 in the previous year.

Travelling expenses of three persons who attended the Clinics were repaid.

The following table supplies information about new County cases and attendances, etc., during the three years, 1940-1942 :

	1940		1941		1942	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
1. Number dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time	105	70	204	116	209	73
2. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic	1515	629	1894	1268	1606	509
3. Number discharged after completion of treatment	52	28	65	75	67	45
4. Number who ceased to attend without completing treatment	23	6	20	20	17	8
5. Number of persons treated with salvarsan substitutes	167	73	182	111	182	56

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS IN RESPECT OF PATIENTS UNDER CARE OF :		
	TREATMENT CENTRES	HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS	PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS
MICROSCOPICAL—			
For detection of spirochetes	15	6	1
For detection of gonococci	669	247	43
SERUM TESTS—			
For Wassermann reaction	385	656	139
Kahn Tests	36	7	—
For gonococcal infection	48	23	9
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID TESTS—			
Wassermann reaction	—	28	—
CULTURES—			
For Gonococci	20	—	—
	1173	967	192

	<i>Syphilis.</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Number of patients on books 1/1/42	57	37	67	5
New cases during 1942	8	14	24	16
	65	51	91	21
	==	==	==	==
Number of cases defaulting	12	5	5	3
Percentage of defaulters for 1942	18.5	9.8	5.5	14.3

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS. The number of cases dealt with for the first time was 4—2 males and 2 females.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

2,332 pathological examinations have been made at the Laboratory of the Hospital, as against 1,921 in 1941.

A Clinic at the Kettering and District General Hospital was held each Thursday for females at 4 p.m., and for males at 6 p.m., the number of cases under treatment being 169—85 males, 84 females. The total attendances at the Clinic was 1195.

There were 11 Medical Practitioners in the County, inclusive of the two Medical Officers of the Treatment Centre, scheduled as being qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes, and supplies were sent, on request, by the Northampton General Hospital.

In addition to the in-patients at the Northampton General Hospital previously mentioned, one unmarried girl received treatment in Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, as a County Council patient. She was admitted for treatment of pregnancy and venereal disease.

SECTION G.

Health Propaganda and Educational Work.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

A fortnight's campaign consisting of meetings at which films were displayed was carried out during May at Rushden and Higham Ferrers by the Central Council for Health Education. The Campaign was largely confined to factory workers and visits were paid to 19 factories, but owing to lack of suitable accommodation for meetings, films were only shown at four factories at which there was a total attendance of 305, while at other factories literature and clinic publicity notices were displayed. In addition meetings were held at Rushden for the Casualty and A.R.P. Services and the Women's Casualty Service, and at Higham Ferrers for the Air Training Corps and the Casualty and A.R.P. Services at which the aggregate attendance was 202.

GENERAL HEALTH EDUCATION.

Seven lectures were given by the Medical and Health Visiting staff and by the Psychiatric Social Worker to Parents and Teachers Association, St. Faith's Home Annual Meeting, County and Borough Social workers, The Wives Fellowship, Women's Institutes, and Wardens of Women's Land Army Hostels.

The lectures were varied and included subjects of general health, the psychological approach of children's difficulties, child guidance clinics, rural sanitation, children's health and the hygienic aspects of hostel administration.

Educational work was also carried out at the Schools and Welfare Centres by medical officers, dentists and health visitors.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.—RURAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE I. (b)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Brackley R.D.		Brixworth R.D.		Daventry R.D.		Kettering R.D.		Northampton R.D.		Oundle and Thrapston R.D.		Towcester R.D.		Welling- borough R.D.		Aggregate of R.D.'s.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	55	65	90	105	110	82	75	56	81	99	115	97	76	71	77	71	679	646
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-spinal fever .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
3 Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Diphtheria .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	2	1	3	5	2	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	...	4	2	17	14
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	4
8 Syphilitic Diseases .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
9 Influenza .....	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	7
10 Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Acute Infantile Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer of buc : cav : and œsoph : (M), uterus (F).	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	1	...	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	11	15
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	...	5	2	1	2	...	...	2	5	8	1	5	1	1	3	23	14
15 Cancer of Breast .....	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	4	1	23
16 Cancer of all other sites	5	6	8	11	8	8	9	7	9	8	9	2	8	2	6	6	62	50
17 Diabetes .....	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	7	...	...	1	2	6	14
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	6	7	9	11	13	10	6	8	7	11	13	16	7	11	10	9	71	83
19 Heart Disease	17	21	35	37	23	29	20	14	22	25	26	38	18	21	21	26	182	211
20 Other diseases of the circulatory system	...	2	1	4	4	...	...	...	5	4	1	3	4	...	1	1	16	14
21 Bronchitis.....	1	4	7	5	5	3	3	1	2	5	9	...	6	2	...	1	33	21
22 Pneumonia	3	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	3	8	5	3	5	5	11	3	34	28
23 Other respiratory diseases	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	1	9	7
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	2
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
26 Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27 Other digestive diseases	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	6	3	17	13
28 Nephritis	1	...	2	2	14	2	2	2	5	7	5	3	3	2	1	1	33	19
29 Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
30 Other maternal causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Premature Birth	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	3	...	1	14	11
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth inj : infant : dis : .....	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	2	3	...	3	15	10
33 Suicide .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
34 Road traffic accidents	2	1	2	2	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	12	5
35 Other violent causes	2	1	1	1	6	1	3	2	3	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	21	6
36 All other causes	8	8	9	11	10	6	8	6	5	5	13	9	8	15	5	3	66	63
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total ...	3	3	5	4	7	1	3	5	5	1	7	1	6	6	3	3	39	24
Legitimate ...	3	2	5	3	7	1	3	5	5	1	6	1	6	5	3	3	38	21
Illegitimate ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Live Births— { Total ...	97	91	162	128	158	123	98	105	122	108	160	126	127	117	84	96	1008	894
Legitimate ...	91	83	155	119	151	118	93	101	115	101	149	122	119	114	78	93	951	851
Illegitimate ...	6	8	7	9	7	5	5	4	7	7	11	4	8	3	6	3	57	43
Stillbirths— { Total ...	2	3	1	3	6	4	6	4	6	2	1	3	6	4	2	5	30	28
Legitimate ...	2	3	1	2	6	4	5	4	6	2	1	3	5	3	2	5	28	26
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS						
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2 Cerebro-spinal fever	M. F.	3 2	... ...	2 2	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 1	... ...	... ...	1 ...	1 ...	1...	......
3 Scarlet Fever	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4 Whooping Cough	M. F.	1 1	1...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5 Diphtheria	M. F.	1 1	... ...	1 1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	37 24	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 17	12 5	2 1	17 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 5	1 ...
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	M. F.	7 11	1 ...	1 2	... ...	2 5	2 ...	1 ...	6 4	2 1	... ...	4 2	......	......	......
8 Syphilitic Diseases	M. F.	5 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	3 2	1 ...	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	1 ...
9 Influenza	M. F.	10 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 1	2 1	6 2	6 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 1	3 5
10 Measles	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio- encephalitis	M. F.	1 ...	... ...	... ...	1...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12 Acute Infantile Encephalitis	M. F.	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13 Cancer of buc : cav : and œsoph : (M), uterus (F).	M. F.	7 18	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 9	4 6	11 15	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 7	9 7
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	19 16	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	8 3	10 13	23 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 3	14 11
15 Cancer of Breast	M. F.	... 30	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 23	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 6
16 Cancer of all other sites	M. F.	69 56	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 7	20 15	44 34	62 50	... ...	1 ...	1 1	2 4	15 16	43 29
17 Diabetes	M. F.	8 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	2 2	4 6	6 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 5	5 9
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	M. F.	61 89	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 1	13 21	46 67	71 83	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 16	54 67
19 Heart Disease	M. F.	202 175	... ...	... ...	1 ...	7 13	42 36	152 126	182 211	... ...	1 ...	... ...	7 4	24 37	150 170

TABLE II. (continued).
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS						
			All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
20	Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	M. F.	13 13	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	2 4	10 9	16 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2	14 12
21	Bronchitis.....	M. F.	29 20	... ...	1 ...	1 ...	9 3	17 16	33 21	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	7 3	25 17
22	Pneumonia	M. F.	28 24	6 8	2 2	... 1	3 2	8 3	9 8	34 28	4 2	2 2	2 4	10 5	14 15	
23	Other respiratory diseases	M. F.	10 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	4 2	5 3	9 7	... 1	... ...	2 1	3 1	4 4
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	M. F.	14 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	7 2	6 ...	11 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 ...	6 2
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years	M. F.	1 1	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
26	Appendicitis	M. F.	3 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	1 ...	2 ...	3 ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1 ...	1 ...
27	Other digestive diseases	M. F.	16 15	1 1	1 ...	... ...	3 3	6 5	5 6	17 13	... ...	... ...	4 ...	3 6	10 7
28	Nephritis	M. F.	30 23	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 1	5 7	19 15	33 19	... ...	... ...	3 1	12 3	18 15
29	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis...	F.	... 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...
30	Other maternal causes	F.	... 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...
31	Premature Birth	M. F.	11 7	11 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 11	14 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth inj : infant : dis :	M. F.	20 11	19 11	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 10	13 7	... 1	2 ...	1 ...	... ...
33	Suicide	M. F.	5 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 3	2 ...	3 ...	3 3	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... 1	2 2
34	Road traffic accidents	M. F.	16 5	... ...	... 1	2 ...	8 1	2 2	4 1	12 5	... ...	... 1	4 3	5 ...	2 ...
35	Other violent causes	M. F.	21 20	1 3	1 ...	... 1	6 3	5 5	8 8	21 6	3 1	1 ...	5 1	6 1	5 3
36	All other causes	M. F.	58 62	1 3	4 3	1 1	8 11	8 13	36 31	66 63	2 ...	1 1	... 5	14 8	49 49	
ALL CAUSES		M. F.	707 655	42 35	14 12	8 9	82 74	166 158	395 367	679 646	39 24	8 6	50 45	145 136	431 430	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1942.
(52 weeks ended 26th December, 1942)

TABLE III.

DISEASES.	URBAN DISTRICTS.												RURAL DISTRICTS.								Totals for Administrative County			
	Brackley (Borough)	Daventry (Borough)	Higham Ferrers (Boro')	Kettering (Borough)	Burton Latimer	Corby	Desborough	Irthlingborough	Oundle	Raunds	Rothwell	Rushden	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Urban Districts	Brackley	Brixworth	Daventry	Kettering	Northampton	Oundle and Thrapston		Towcester	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Rural Districts
	1	—	14	122	14	80	27	1	7	3	12	25	51	357	17	13	22	24	16	20		13	7	132
†Small Pox ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	7	20	7	5	5	—	3	—	4	1	25	489
†Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	6	96
†Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	19	44	3	2	1	—	4	2	—	3	14	58
†Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	10	2	2	14	—	1	2	—	—	23	33
†Erysipelas ...	—	1	3	11	7	9	—	6	—	3	1	41	14	101	4	10	7	6	25	7	13	12	84	185
†Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	5	15	17	2	—	11	—	2	2	8	13	75	11	18	130	2	31	16	13	10	231	306
†Pneumonia ...	—	—	9	11	47	—	6	3	16	—	—	42	65	282	6	6	17	8	9	29	5	27	107	389
†Measles ...	—	—	2	101	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	1	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
†Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	—	4	6	38	1	11	3	3	—	4	—	15	24	109	8	—	10	8	11	3	10	7	57	166
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	1	—	6	—	5	1	1	—	—	2	4	—	26	3	7	3	1	7	4	3	1	29	55
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	3	—	33	—	—	—	36	47
Malaria (believed to have been contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	10
Cerebro-Spinal fever ...	—	—	1	9	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	18	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	5	23
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	6	40	326	87	111	40	25	48	14	18	149	217	1084	61	64	215	50	153	83	65	71	762	1846

† The notifications shewn in respect of these diseases are as furnished by the Registrar-General : the remaining notifications shewn on the table are compiled from the weekly Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health.

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